

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIXON'S GARDEN, Broadway—Knox's Royal Circus.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond Street—Barks in the Water—St. Nicholas's Wine.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Spaulding &amp; Rogers' Equestrian Theatre.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—Henderson—Forty and Fifty.

LAFAYETTE THEATRE, No. 621 Broadway—Seven Sisters.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Mad Picken's New York—Riflemen and Artists.

THEATRE FRANCAISE, No. 68 Broadway—Les Femmes de Diable—Le Cane des Bourgeois—La Chanson d'un Duc.

THEATRE AMERICAN, Broadway—Day and Evening—Both Nights—Flying Dutchman—Dance, Sea Lion and Other Performances.

REYNOLDS MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 47 Broadway—Ballets, Songs, Dances, &amp;c.—In the Old K-Y.

NIXON'S SALOON, Broadway—Lobby's Patience in Burlesque, Songs, Dances, &amp;c.—Billy Patterson.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 53 Broadway—Songs, Dances, &amp;c.—N.Y.C.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 9, 1861.

## MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Captain Cook, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon, for Liverpool.

The European mail will close in this city at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The European Express of the Herald will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

## The News.

Startling news from Washington may be found in our despatches in another part of to-day's paper.

The curtain has been rung up, and the tragedy is about to begin. A portion of the squadron of warships and transports fitted out at New York are ordered to Fort Sumter. Supplies are to be thrown into that stronghold at all hazards. Major Anderson has been directed, in the event of the federal vessels being opposed by the secessionists, to open his batteries. Such, in brief, is the government programme for Charleston harbor. Our reports from that point confirm the statement that the supplies of the garrison from the city have been cut off. Intense excitement prevailed there yesterday. Five thousand men have been ordered out, the batteries have been strengthened, and every preparation made to repel the federal forces. Beyond doubt the dreaded fratricidal conflict will commence within forty-eight hours. As soon as it is known in Washington that the war has begun, the President will, it is said, issue a proclamation calling Congress together.

The flying artillery, cavalry and sappers and miners which have left this port within the past five days are to proceed to Texas, there to co-operate with Gen. Houston for the restoration of the government authority in that State, while a portion of the fleet will reinforce Fort Pickens, and other posts on the Gulf coast.

The President will soon, it is believed, call for fifty thousand volunteers. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who has just returned to Harrisburg from Washington, yesterday sent to the Legislature a message recommending an appropriation of half a million dollars to put the militia of the State on a war footing. Governor Dennison, of Ohio, who has also been in Washington for some days past, will make a similar recommendation to the Legislature of his State.

The State Department yesterday sent word to the Confederate State Commissioners that the administration would hold no official intercourse with them. They will respond to the communication of the Secretary of State, and most probably proceed to the South. The Montgomery Cabinet were in session last night, expecting important news from the Commissioners.

The war steamer Harriet Lane and the steam transports Illinois and Baltic sailed from this port yesterday for the Gulf, loaded with stores, munitions of war and troops.

The newly appointed Secretary of State for the Territory of Colorado (Mr. Weed) entered into the necessary bonds yesterday morning before Mr. Commissioner Stillwell.

The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool 26th, via London, arrived at Portland yesterday morning, bringing five days later European advices. The news is important.

The steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool 27th, via Queenstown 28th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her dates are anticipated by the Canadian, but our files by her are three days later than those previously received, and contain some details of general interest, the more important of which will be found elsewhere in to-day's paper.

The Edinburgh brings \$510,000 in specie, making, with previous receipts, \$24,121,250 received from Europe since December 15, 1860.

Our national troubles continue to occupy the attention of the press and people of Europe. The Paris correspondent of the London Post, writing on the 26th ult., says that it has been suggested in high quarters that England and France should mediate between the Northern and Southern confederacies, in order if possible to prevent bloodshed.

It is reported that Victor Emmanuel has written to Prince Napoleon, assuring him that a collision is imminent between the Austrians and Piedmontese in Venice, and requesting him to lay the facts before the Emperor.

Further disturbances have taken place at Warsaw, but at last advices all was quiet.

The decree of the Emperor of Russia emanating the sera was promulgated March 3.

We publish a brief synopsis of news from Shanghai and Canton.

The intelligence from Japan, if it can be relied on, is most serious. It is "reported" that the American Secretary of Legation had been murdered at Jeddo, and that the British and other foreign ministers, with the exception of the American, had fled to Yokohama. From China we learn that the Yangtze expedition was to leave on the 9th of January; that the rebels were making great efforts to go south, and that the troops at Tien-tsin are shut in by ice. The Japan news, of course, requires confirmation.

The news from India continues to be of a very distressing character. The famine is still de-

vastating large districts, producing misery and death upon a stupendous scale.

In relation to the anticipated difficulty between Spain and Mexico, growing out of the dismissal of Minister Paez, we find the following paragraph in the Madrid correspondence of the Paris Pays of March 27:—"We begin to find here that the conduct of Mexico towards Spain is not in harmony with the protestations which the government of Juarez would seem to have made, with the desire of preserving friendly relations with the mother country. The withdrawal of an ambassador cannot, of itself, become a war question, as England demonstrated very clearly when Spain and the United States took measures similar to those adopted by Juarez towards our representative. But if Mexico refuse to recognize existing treaties, not only because they had received the sanction of the government with which she has warred, but because that even before the Alamo convention those treaties existed between Spain and Mexico, if ample and satisfactory explanations be not given for the offence which the nation has received, there shall be but one voice, counselling the O'Donnell government to assume that attitude which the honor and dignity of the country demand."

The commercial advices from Europe report a slight decline in consols and breadstuffs, while cotton, closed dull, with a declining tendency in prices.

The Senate at Albany yesterday was occupied during the greater part of its session over the Annual Supply bill. A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill recently passed by the Legislature extending aid to the Albany and Esopus Railroad. An unsuccessful effort was made to pass the bill over the veto. In the Assembly a number of bills were passed, among them the New York City Charter Commission bill. Majority and minority reports from the Nelson investigating Committee were presented and discussed. The minority report, in favor of the imprisonment of Nelson, was adopted by the Assembly, and he was placed in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be disposed of in accordance with this sentence; but at the door of the Assembly chamber his friends gathered in force and took him by violence from the custody of the officer. At a late hour last night his whereabouts was still unknown to the local authorities.

A preliminary meeting of boat and shoe manufacturers and dealers in corrugated India rubber goods took place last evening at a hotel in Mercer street, to devise measures concerning the injunction recently issued to prevent four or five of their number from using the patented material used in their trade, except under certain conditions. There were not more than a dozen persons present, and Mr. Tait having been called to the chair, the moral organization and appointment of committees followed, but no definite action was taken. Another meeting will shortly be held.

The rush for office at the Custom House yesterday afternoon was intense. Mr. Barney has fixed the hours for receiving applicants at from three to five P. M., and doubtless this afternoon he will find he has more friends than he before knew of. The business at the Custom House yesterday was very dull. The chief clerk's tabular arrangement of the tariff was issued during the day, and a rush was made to obtain copies. A full account of the excitement will be found in another column.

The court martial of Colonel Corcoran was continued yesterday, Richard O'Gorman, Esq., closing for the defence, in a lengthy and eloquent speech. He claimed that the charge was defective, because it did not sufficiently specify the disobedience of orders, and that the mere failure to promulgate orders is not disobedience. At the conclusion of his remarks the Court adjourned until the 22d inst.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize last evening, a quorum not being present.

The opposition members of the Board of Councilmen answered to their names last evening at the call of the roll; but, as all the democrats were absent, there was no quorum; so the clerk declared the Board adjourned till Thursday next. It was said that a number of our City Fathers went to Albany in the afternoon to attend to the affairs of the city.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened before Judge Ingraham yesterday, but, in consequence of the absence of the District Attorney on business, was adjourned to Monday next.

The celebrated case of Jacob Sharp vs. the Mayor, &amp;c., of New York, was called on yesterday before Judge Welles, in the Supreme Court Circuit, but on motion of plaintiff's counsel it was set down for Monday next.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 431 deaths in this city during the past week—an increase of 28 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 17 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 3 deaths of diseases of the bones, joints, &amp;c.; 106 of the brain and nerves, 8 of the generative organs, 13 of the heart and blood vessels, 133 of the lungs, throat, &amp;c.; 5 of old age, 50 of disease of the skin and eruptive fevers, 2 premature births, 60 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 50 of general fevers, 6 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 4 unknown—of which 16 were from violent causes. The nativity table gives 288 natives of the United States, 91 of Ireland, 12 of England, 32 of Germany, 3 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The foreign news, bringing some accounts of disturbances in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, had a tendency to render the cotton market less buoyant yesterday, while prices were not notably lower, the sales amounted about 1,800 at 2 1/20 bales, with the range 13 1/2c. a lb., chiefly at 1 1/2c. a lb. for mid-land uplands. Flour was in fair demand, both from the home trade and for export, but the market closed heavy and easier for common grades, while extras were unchanged. Wheat was firm and in fair activity, increasing purchases for export at full prices. Corn was dull, and about 1c. per bushel lower, while sales were fair. Owing to a rumor that the government was likely to come into the market for heavy additional purchases (estimated in the rumor at 9,000 to 12,000 bushels), the market for pork was firmer, with sales of mess at \$17 3/4 and of prime at \$15. Beef was also firm. Hogs were steady and in good demand, with sales of 1,200 hogs, at prices given in another column. Coffee was quiet and steady. Freighters were tolerably active, especially for breadstuffs to English ports, and at full rates.

REVOLUTION NORTH AND SOUTH.—While there is a very perceptible revolution going on in the South, while the people there are busy with secession and raising armed forces and threatening to attack forts and otherwise preparing for war, there is another revolution of a different character progressing in the North, which is manifesting itself more quietly at the ballot box. At the Rhode Island election last week, for example, there was a wonderful result observable, and, singular to say, the vote polled was larger by over two thousand than that of the Presidential election in November—thus showing that the interest in the condition of the country has intensified since that time. The republicans met a signal defeat in Rhode Island, and in many of the local elections in this State, and in the towns of Northern Ohio, an anti-slavery region, the opposition carried all before them. This kind of revolution works silently but effectively. It may take some years to effect its object, but it is, nevertheless, so radical that we should not be surprised if it culminated eventually in driving all the ultra abolitionists, who have brought the present calamity upon us, out of the country altogether, to seek shelter and make mischief somewhere else.

The Policy of the Administration Orchestrated—Rapidly Drifting into Civil War.

It is becoming too evident that, so far as a vicious, impotent, demoralized administration possesses power, the hideous horrors of civil war are about to be forced upon the country.

The deliberations of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, have been shrouded in mystery; but the very concealment they have affected, has betrayed their impotent purposes. Amid the contradictory rumors that have lately prevailed, unmistakable facts have compelled a tardy and reluctant acquiescence in the conviction that aggressive measures are contemplated against the seceding States, and that hostile demonstrations, upon an extended scale, have, for many weeks, formed part of the design of the government. Ominous and painful uncertainty, has, at length, given place to the fearful prospect of an internecine strife between the North and the South, which is inevitable, unless the troops that are being sent Southward, more patriotic than their leaders, shall emulate the example of French soldiers, when ordered to fire upon the people, and refuse to imbue their hands in the blood of their fellow citizens.

The untiring, tactless pressure upon the President, in favor of the adoption of a definite, coercive policy, has been crowned with success. The doors of the temple of Janus have been thrown open, and if, which is doubtful, proclivities for peace ever existed, they have been buried out of sight. Mr. Lincoln has fallen back upon the war doctrines of his inaugural, or his still less ambiguous utterances, during the memorable journey from Springfield to Harrisburg.

Mr. Lincoln maintained, in his speech at Indianapolis, that it would not be coercion for government to "retake its own forts and properties, and collect duties on foreign imports," and that it would be no invasion to "march an army into South Carolina without the consent of her people." He asserted, on the other hand, that it would be an assumption of the "right to play the tyrant" for "a State to break up the nation," and that secession would be a coercion of the remaining States.

He thus began, before his arrival in Washington, to call peace war, and war peace, in order to shift the burden of responsibility from the incoming government upon those it intended to oppress. At Pittsburgh, he openly abused the South, and declared that the crisis was "artificial, gotten up by turbulent men, aided by designing politicians." He used similar language at Cleveland, and at Steubenville, and, in this city, comparing the Union to a ship, hinted at the possible necessity of "throwing passengers and cargo overboard," to accomplish the end he had in view. At Trenton, he said he should have "put his foot down firmly, and having put the foot down, to stand firmly upon it." Then came the inaugural—"false and fair"—a smooth veiling of honeyed phrases over a groundswell of menace and venom, the fruits of which are now developing. Deprecating bloodshed, "unless forced upon the national authority," exclaiming to the South, "The government, my dear fellow citizens will not assail you," he added:—"The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property belonging to the government, and collect the duties and imposts." The Herald, in its issue containing the inaugural, interpreted these contradictions as meaning that "if the Southern States make no resistance, when the administration shall be ready to attack them, there shall be peace; the endeavor to repulse the federal government will, however, be regarded as a beginning of hostilities."

It is of small account, at what point the blow aimed at the Southern confederacy is about to be struck. The immediate destination of the dozen or more armed vessels, now leaving Northern ports, and, of the munitions of war, and twenty-five hundred men they contain, may or may not be Fort Pickens. It is not improbable that the troops will be landed, in the first instance, partly in Texas, and partly at the Tortugas, and Key West. A plausible surmise prevails in military and naval circles, that either Cat or Ship Island, on the Mississippi coast, both of which have excellent harbors and anchorages, and from which, at short notice, Pensacola may be assailed, or Fort Pickens reinforced, has been selected as a place of rendezvous. However this may be, it is abundantly manifest that the administration is bent upon carrying out a scheme, which, if attended with any degree of success, must lead to bloodshed. The invasion of Texas itself, now that it has withdrawn from the Union, will be justly regarded, by the authorities, at Montgomery, as a declaration of war; nor does Governor Houston's pretended requisition for aid, against Mexicans and Indians, alter the fact that Texas is one of the Confederate States. The reinforcement of Fort Pickens may cause the first collision to take place in the bay of Pensacola; if so, from the extensive warlike preparations that have been made on both sides, it is to be feared that it will be a terrible one. If the troops sent to the aid of Fort Pickens are repulsed, the last constitutional resource of the Washington administration, against the South, will have been exhausted. It can neither blockade harbors, a line of coast, nor the mouths of rivers; nor can it send an army into the South. Should the expedition be successful, hostilities would break out on the frontier, and the war of sections would begin. Either contingency will cover Mr. Lincoln and his advisers with ignominy, and the country will hold them to a bitter account for having precipitated upon the republic a calamity which every upright citizen shudders to contemplate.

"Irrepressible conflict" has thus succeeded in developing the outlines of a fearful shadow over the land; but it is to be hoped that the very armies which are soon to be brought face to face, will shrink from permitting it to acquire a bloody substance. Far better that the Union should be dismembered forever, than that fraternal hands should be turned against one another, to disfigure the land by slaughter and carnage. The masses of the population, reprobate the bloodthirsty imbecility of the Washington government. They are forewarned, by the gigantic footsteps with which anarchy has been progressing, that a military despotism is imminent, which may reduce the country to the lowest place in the scale of nations. In the annals of history, there would be found no parallel of a people, from such a height of prosperity as the United States have attained, so recklessly plunging its future destiny into an abyss of ruin. If the present mismanagement of affairs is allowed to continue. The popular sentiment

is everywhere peaceful, and the time cannot be distant, when the shameful manner in which Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are sacrificing the welfare of the land, and betraying its most sacred interests, will call forth an outbreak of indignation, before which even republican fanaticism and intolerance will tremble.

The Most Largely Circulated Journal in the World—The New York Herald.

There is nothing more true than the axiom, that what we fear most we are most inclined to depreciate. The career of a successful journal offers an apt illustration of the justice of the saying. In the very conditions of its prosperity a large amount of jealousy and petty hostility is necessarily involved.

Let us take the Herald for an example. Whenever it has had occasion to oppose or thwart the schemes of any political party or knot of politicians, the cry has been immediately raised that it was losing its influence and running down in circulation. When Pierce began the course of corruption and rascality which ultimately ruined his administration in the eyes of all honest men, the vengeful pack in his pay raised the same howl. So it was when Lincoln came into office. Finding that he was deaf to our appeals to develop his policy and give peace to the country, we treated him in the same free, outspoken way in which we had dealt with poor Pierce. As usual, the effect of our animadversions was sought to be neutralized by the old cry that our circulation was going down, and that we were endeavoring to restore it by the violence of our opposition to the new régime. What are the facts? Never in the history of this journal has there been less foundation for such an assertion. Comparing its circulation for the month of March last with that of March, 1860, we find an increase on the daily average of more than twenty-one thousand. The following are the figures:—

MARCH, 1860.	MARCH, 1861.
1. 63,660	84,240
2. 63,660	84,240
3. 63,660	84,240
4. 63,660	84,240
5. 63,660	84,240
6. 63,660	84,240
7. 63,660	84,240
8. 63,660	84,240
9. 63,660	84,240
10. 63,660	84,240
11. 63,660	84,240
12. 63,660	84,240
13. 63,660	84,240
14. 63,660	84,240
15. 63,660	84,240
16. 63,660	84,240
17. 63,660	84,240
18. 63,660	84,240
19. 63,660	84,240
20. 63,660	84,240
21. 63,660	84,240
22. 63,660	84,240
23. 63,660	84,240
24. 63,660	84,240
25. 63,660	84,240
26. 63,660	84,240
27. 63,660	84,240
28. 63,660	84,240
29. 63,660	84,240
30. 63,660	84,240
31. 63,660	84,240
Total.....1,977,080	Total.....2,229,200
Average.....63,777	Average.....84,813

For the last twenty years the growth of the Herald has been marked by the same steady progression. There is no other newspaper or literary publication in the world, perhaps, whose career of prosperity has been so uninterrupted. Certainly no other daily journal can boast of the same large amount of circulation. The London Times, which is the only one that can be compared to it in influence, cannot, after more than half a century of existence, succeed in attaining to much more than half of it. In ten years more, unless the country should go to the dogs under black republican misrule, the circulation of the Herald will be more than double what it is at present. Even now it is only the mechanical difficulties which oppose themselves to the duplication of our forms that prevent the daily aggregate of our circulation from reaching a hundred thousand.

Politicians cannot understand the grounds of this enormous and ever growing prosperity. Referring everything to party influences, they cannot comprehend why a journal which is independent of all parties, and which is eternally at war with their corrupt practices, should continue thus rapidly to overshadow all similar enterprises. We will give them the reason: Because it is founded upon the business views and wants of this great commercial city, and is identified with its welfare and growth. It is on its business support and patronage, and not on our circulation, that we depend. Mere circulation does not pay, and its increase is only an evidence of the influence which our opinions exercise in other parts of the country. It is to New York, and New York alone, that we owe whatever substantial rewards we have won in our career of journalism. It will therefore be seen that we have a double interest in the preservation of the Union—that of supporters of the old federal compact within the meaning of its framers, and that of defenders of the commercial interests of New York against the insane policy which would sacrifice them to gratify the bloodthirsty demands of the rampant abolitionists composing the rag end of the republican party.

THE ABOLITIONISTS' RAMPANT—SERVILE INSURRECTIONS RECOMMENDED.—While there are signs of a great reaction in Northern opinion upon the negro question, it is still evident that Messrs. Garrison, Phillips and their confederates have been strengthened in their extreme opinions by the turn which national politics have taken. From Boston we hear that the officers of the New England Anti-Slavery Society have resolved to hold their May meeting as usual, but that so far they have not been able to secure a hall wherein to have their symposium. Should the meeting take place anywhere in Boston, serious difficulties may be apprehended. In this city, we find that one of the organs of the "Massachusetts school" of politics announces that Garrison, Phillips &amp; Co. will hold during anniversary week a day meeting in Dr. Cheever's church, and will assemble in the evening at the Cooper Institute. In the same paper which makes these interesting announcements it is intimated that the best method of bringing the Southern confederacy to terms is to stir up insurrections among the slaves. The same idea is thrown out in the Southern correspondence of the Tribune and other black republican papers. Giddings, and other appointees of the administration, have been open sympathizers with the John Brown school of practical abolitionists, and it is evident that the radical anti-slavery men have the upper hand at Washington. If the Southern correspondence of the Tribune and its political confederates is real, and not manufactured here, as some people assert, it would seem very probable that the Massachusetts school had sent some of its pupils to the South for the purpose of fueling the negroes to rise and murder their masters. The radical abolitionists are so overjoyed by the election of a President on their platform that there is no scheme so diabolical

that they would hesitate to attempt in order to carry out their dogma—the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in all the States and Territories of the old United States.

Is REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT A FAILURE?—The political confusion into which this country has fallen, the severance of the cotton States from the Union, and the perplexities which embarrass the administration at Washington, are looked upon in Europe as unmistakable evidences of the failure of a republican form of government. And, judging of these events in the light of monarchical principles and with the European idea of what constitutes a government, we must confess that it is apparently true. So far at least as the character of our Executive for some years past is concerned, it cannot be denied that there has been a sad falling off, and perhaps a sad failure. The administration of the government has fallen into the hands of a set of unprincipled politicians, for the most part mere adventurers and scoundrels, without stake in the country, and utterly destitute of honor or patriotism. To this extent it may be admitted that republicanism has suffered grievously in the eyes of the world; but then the principle of self-government has met with no failure. In spite of the absolute want of every qualification for good government in all our departments—both State and national, in the Executive, the Legislature, Congresses and corporations—the country has been preserved from utter and unequivocal anarchy and confusion, by the inherent principle of self-government which dwells in the community. The country has grown prosperous and great in the very teeth of political corruption such as the older nations of the world never experienced. It is not the men who have contributed to the greatness of this country, in intellect, in wealth, in wisdom, and every other qualification calculated to build up a respected nation, who are elected to the highest offices in the land—to positions which in Europe are considered synonymous with what is called government; but, on the contrary, a class of men the very reverse of this is to be found in the most exalted stations—mere politicians—and that word in our vocabulary is synonymous with charlatan and adventurer.

But look at the administration of law and justice in our criminal and civil courts and we will find that there, sided by voluntary institutions—such as the church, religious communities, and an independent newspaper press—the country is preserved from anarchy and the status of society is maintained in spite of the miserable junkeries of the politicians. There is a deep order-loving and moral sentiment in the people which manifests itself with the most saving effects even in our present trials and difficulties; but no such sentiment is to be found or hoped for among the politicians. Let an attempt at local insurrection be made in any of our large cities, and we would see at once the immense power of this principle. The movement going on at the South cannot be regarded as an insurrection: it is a revolution, not unlike that of 1776 in its objects and purposes; but should an insurrection be attempted in New York, the largest and most populous city in the country, or in any other large city, or should any conspiracy against the peace and welfare of the country assume the tangible shape of mob violence, our militia regiments would crush it out in an hour.

This is a view of the matter which is not understood in Europe. Their idea of government is more concentrated and centralized than ours. Self-government diffuses itself, and is its own safeguard everywhere; and in this respect, although according to monarchical principles our republican government may appear to have proved a failure, the principle of self-government still nobly vindicates and sustains itself.

LOCAL POLITICS.—THE NEXT CHARTER ELECTION.—The threatening condition of our national affairs, and the odious misrule in the State and municipal governments, have combined to break up the old parties and cliques, to defeat all the combinations of scheming politicians, and to smash all the slates—republican, Tammany and Mozart. The State election in November will be a contest between the radical republicans and the conservatives of all parties, and it is beyond peradventure that the tide of popular feeling will be turned. The State will declare against the administration by eighty or a hundred thousand majority. The municipal election in December will be conducted upon the principle which should always govern in local affairs. We are informed that there has been formed already a very powerful organization of independent electors, residents chiefly of the upper part of the city, and that this association will bring forward a new candidate for Mayor. Among others the name of ex-Judge Roosevelt has been mentioned. Judge Roosevelt is now out of office, and whether or not he desires to assume its responsibilities anew we are unable to say. We need hardly say that Judge Roosevelt is in every way fitted for the place in connection with which his name has been mentioned. He is a man of rare executive abilities, extended acquaintance with the interests of the city, and spotless integrity. The new order of things will not stop with the Mayor. Care will be taken to put the very best men in nomination for all the offices, and old party lines will be utterly obliterated. A movement of this kind, well organized and carried out in good faith, cannot fail to succeed. The people have been swayed by petty grogshop politicians long enough, and it is time that something was done.

TRAITORS ABOUT—WHERE IS POLICE DETECTIVE KENNEDY?—It is rumored that one Forsyth, a commissioner from the government of Jeff. Davis to that of Honest Abe Lincoln, has recently been prowling about here in New York, buying up field artillery, small arms and munitions of war for "our Southern rebels." Can this be so, and right under the nose, too, of detective Kennedy, whose skill in ferreting out bloody conspirators and contraband goods has immortalized him? If Forsyth or any agent of his is still here, let detective Kennedy catch him and bring him to trial; and if proved guilty of buying up arms, gunpowder, and such like treasonable articles, for the Confederate States, let us have a judgment on the subject. Let us have a case, so that all concerned in New York may know the lines of demarcation between loyalty and treason.

Our republican patriots were very much shocked at the "cowardice of Old Buck," in permitting the South Carolina Commissioners to come into Washington and catch him without being arrested as traitors. But what have our patriotic republicans to say concerning Old Abe's conduct in allowing the Confederate States Commissioners to flourish at Washington like men in authority since the

4th of March? And what can he be said of the vigilance of detective Kennedy, if he has been knowingly permitting one of said Commissioners to come here to New York and to engage in the purchase of arms for the use of our Southern rebels? Will the Honorable Manassas Greeley, the great fighting man of the republican party, be good enough to look into this matter, and stir up detective Kennedy?

GOVERNOR HOUSTON'S POSITION IN TEXAS.—The secession State Convention and the Legislature of Texas have repudiated Gen. Houston as the Governor of said State; but as he has not been constitutionally superseded by the prescribed forms of impeachment, he is still legally the Governor of Texas, as he claims to be. We know that he has protested against the extremities to which the secession majority in the Convention and in the Legislature have resorted, and has denounced them as illegal and void; but we do not know that he has called upon President Lincoln to aid him in putting down the secessionists, on the ground that they are engaged in an insurrection against the lawful authorities of the State. It is conjectured, however, that such an application has been made by Governor Houston upon President Lincoln, and that in response to his appeal a good portion of the land forces, including the flying artillery, lately shipped from this port are destined for Texas.

Perhaps this may be so. Governor Houston has the legal right to make the application indicated, and when made, President Lincoln is constitutionally bound to respect it. So far the case is clear. But the safety of Governor Houston in Texas is not so clear. Should he fly from his official responsibilities to save himself he will probably be disgraced, and should he attempt to maintain his ground, his life will probably be the forfeit of his tenacity. He has passed through many trying situations, and has had many hairbreadth escapes in the course of his long and eventful career; but he has never been so closely cornered by Indians, Mexicans or American fire-eaters before. Of course the landing in Texas of a body of United States troops to assist in maintaining Governor Houston's authority there will be the signal for civil war; but then it will be a civil war legally inaugurated on the part of Mr. Lincoln, who has some reputation as a backwoods lawyer. To be sure, we cannot expect any very great difference between a civil war commenced on a point of law and such a war commenced on a point of honor. The first fatal gun of a civil war, law or no law, will be the death knell to all our hopes of the Union, and that that fatal gun has been fired may be the next news from Charleston, or Pensacola, or Texas.

PATRICK EXHAUSTED AT LAST.—The wailing course of the government—one day threatening war through their organs, and the next day promising peace—has exhausted alike the patience of the Confederate and the border States. By reference to a letter from Richmond, Va., it will be seen that there is every probability of the secession of the Old Dominion. The action of the government at Washington has left the Union and conservative men of the State without a foothold. They cannot devise another reason for holding back the secessionists or for keeping back themselves. The intelligence of the present war movements has set the people in a blaze, and separation may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. As goes Virginia, so go the other border slave States. The first blood that is shed will probably drive her precipitately out of the Union, without waiting for the usual formalities.

From the attitude of the Confederate forces at Charleston and the news that the ship-off-war are supposed to be intended for that port, it is extremely probable that a collision will take place immediately at that port unless it is evaded. The patience of the troops and of the citizens of Charleston is exhausted, and all think that they have been trifled with too long. But if a collision should be avoided there by a speedy surrender of the fort, it is hardly possible to prevent it at Fort Pickens, or some other point in the Southern States. The game of "masterly inactivity" is played out. The Southern confederacy are supporting an army of ten thousand men at an expense of at least five millions of dollars per annum. They are unwilling to keep up this tax upon them, and they will run any risk that a collision may bring rather than stand it any longer. This consideration, with the impatience of the Southern army, and the fact that a hostile expedition is on its way from the North, will probably precipitate a battle in a few days; in fact, we may hear at any moment of the commencement of civil war.

Thus a practical solution of the quarrel by the arbitrament of the sword appears to be at hand. But matters ought not to be left to drift too far; for, though the result anticipated might be the consequence of a collision, the angry feelings excited would not be allayed for this generation, and the hope of reunion would be rendered more distant and desperate than ever.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The short season three nights of the Italian opera was commenced last night, under the auspices of Signor Muzio and the associated artists. The opera was "In Ballo in Maschera," with the merits and performance of which our readers are already acquainted. The artists—Madame Colton, Misses Phillips and Buckley, Signor Brignoli, Ferri and Dubruini—sang ably, and gave the highest satisfaction to a very large and enthusiastic audience. The evening the Brooklyn Opera gives will have an opportunity to enjoy Miss Kellogg's fine performance of Linda, with a new finale, the "Clara Louise Polka," composed for Miss Kellogg by Signor Muzio.

On Wednesday, at the New York Academy, "La Juive" will be given with Madame Colton as Rachel, Miss Buckley as the Princess, and Signor Brignoli in his famous role, Elvira. Madame Colton has been very successful in this opera, at Boston, and the assumption of an important role by so excellent an actress is a master of respect to the patrons of the Opera.

BROOKLYN ACADemy OF MUSIC.—To-night Miss Kellogg will appear at this house in the role of Linda, in which she created such a sensation at the New York Academy and in Boston. The orchestra will play on this occasion the new "Clara Louise Polka," composed expressly in honor of Miss Kellogg by M. Muzio.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.—In the Canadian House of Parliament last week, M. Galt, the Receiver General, in denying that any correspondence had taken place between the government of the United States and the Canadian authorities upon the subject of the Reciprocity treaty—the matter being an imperial act with which the colonies could not interfere—loudly insisted to state that the trade between Canada and the United States, both in exports and imports, has markedly increased within the six years the treaty has been in operation. It is at least quadrupled. He would send the figures down in a day or two, but he might now say that the balance of trade was as readily as possible equal—there were \$17,000,000 in one case, and \$18,000,000 in the other, so that the interchange of labor between the two countries had amounted to \$35,000,000 (four, hear, hear). He was perfectly sure that stationers in the United States, as well as in this country, would allow that the trade must be attended with beneficial results. (Cheers.) They would endeavor, he felt persuaded, to extend these relations, to increase the trade still further.